TABLE 1-continued

	Blood sugar mg/dl	Urine sugar g/dl	Insulin μU/ml
180 minutes after a meal	73	0	18

*the above values were obtained by means of grape sugar loading test.

Clinical Experiment 2

The above eggs of the example 1 were dosed to a male diabetic patient of fifty-five years old for three months at the rate of two eggs per day. Also, in this experiment, the patient was put on a restricted diet, and other synthetic medicines for diabetes treatment were not dosed.

Blood sugar value, urine sugar value and insulin amount were determined before dosing, during dosing and after dosing. The determination results are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

	Blood sugar mg/dl	Urine sugar g/dl	Insulin μU/ml
Before dosing			
Before a meal	246	4.0	not determined
30 minutes after a meal	355	impossible to get urine	"
60 minutes after a meal	560	6.0	"
120 minutes after a meal	522	8.0	"
180 minutes after a meal	446	8.0	"
12 days after dosing			
Before a meal	193	impossible to get urine	6
30 minutes after a meal	339	impossible to get urine	6
60 minutes after a meal	501	impossible to get urine	9
120 minutes after a meal	402	6.0	10
180 minutes after a meal	330	impossible to get urine	8
3 months after dosing			
Before a meal	61	0	17
30 minutes after a meal	135	0	16
60 minutes after a meal	176	0	28
120 minutes after a meal	136	0	24
180 minutes after a meal	123	0	21
30 minutes after a lunch	150	0	18
60 minutes after a lunch	131	0	10

*The above values were obtained by means of grape sugar loading test

Clinical Experiment 3

The said eggs of the example 1 were dosed to a male diabetic patient of forty-five years old for eighty-five days at the rate of two eggs per day. Also, in the case of the experiment, the patient was put on the restricted diet, and any synthetic medicines for diabetes treatment were not dosed. Blood sugar value, urine sugar value and insulin amount were determined before dosing, during dosing and after dosing. The results are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

	Blood sugar mg/dl	Urine sugar g/dl	Insulin μU/ml
Before dosing			
Before a meal			
30 minutes after a meal	251	8.0	not determined
60 minutes after a meal	309	2.0	"
120 minutes after a meal	331	4.0	"
180 minutes after a meal	317	4.0	"
25 days after dosing			
Before a meal	216	1.5	9
30 minutes after a meal	182	0.1	0
60 minutes after a meal	213	0.5	0
120 minutes after a meal	237	1.5	0
180 minutes after a meal	262	1.5	5
85 days after dosing			
Before a meal	88	0	10
30 minutes after a meal	171	0	25
60 minutes after a meal	176	0.1	30
120 minutes after a meal	92	0	18
180 minutes after a meal	74	0	13

*The above values were obtained by means of grape sugar loading test

There are many clinical experiments similar to the above experiments, and they prove that the composite of the present invention is effective in treating diabetes.

Although the causality of the treatment effect of diabetes are never apparent, it is supposed that the composite of the invention ingested by diabetic patients will gradually normalize internal metabolism and the function of an endocrine gland, and thereby promote insulin secretion.

The composite of the invention does not have any adverse effect or reaction, and is effective not only in diabetes itself but also in secondary diseases thereof. The composite of the invention may be called as an ideal composite for diabetes treatment, because it is made of or from eggs containing a high amount of iodine, and it can be used or ingested as a part of dietary cure.

EXAMPLE 1

Calcium iodate was added to a feed for hens on the market so that the iodine content became 100 ppm, and the feed was fed to hens of fifty heads which had begun to lay eggs three months ago. Thus ten days after the feeding, eggs containing iodine of 550 μg per egg on an average were produced. Remarkable recovery effect was ascertained in eight of eleven patients to whom the above eggs were dosed.

EXAMPLE 2

Calcium iodate was added to a hen's feed on the market so that the iodine contact became 1,000 ppm, and powdered seaweed was further added to the admixture by 1 percent. The feed was fed to hens of 100 heads that had begun to lay eggs five months ago.

The eggs of 160 kg obtained by the said feeding were dried by a spray-dryer, and thereby the present composite of 32 kg was produced. The composite in the form of powdered egg contained iodine of 212 mg/kg.

EXAMPLE 3

Sodium iodate was added to a hen's feed on the market so that the iodine content became 150 ppm, and then there were obtained eggs containing iodine of 1.300 μg per egg on an average by the same method as the Example 1. The eggs were then broken, and dextrin was added to them by 10 percent. After adding water to the admixture, they were sufficiently mixed, and then spray-dried by a spray-drying apparatus, whereby the composite of the invention was obtained.

EXAMPLE 4

Sodium iodate was added to a hen's feed on the market so that the iodine contact became 75 ppm, and there were obtained eggs containing iodine of 480 μg on an average by the same method as Example 1. The composite of the present invention was produced by freeze-drying the above eggs.

We claim:

1. A method of treating diabetic patients which comprises dosing said patient with one or more eggs containing from 300 μg to 2,000 μg of iodine so that the total dosage is from 300 μg to 2,000 μg of iodine.

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